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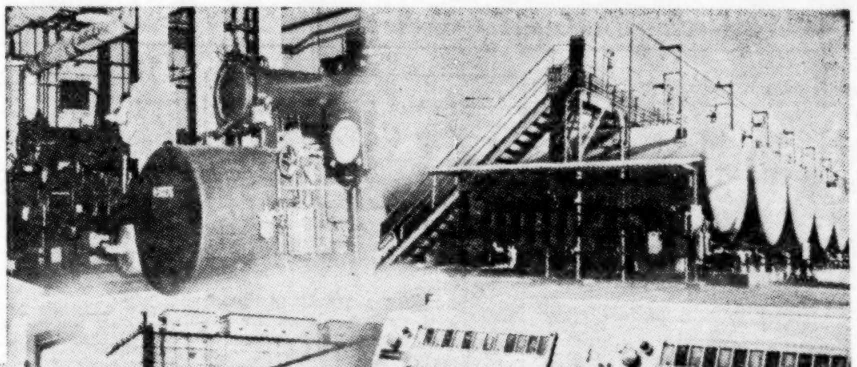

THE NEW NERVE GAS PLANT AT DENVER

THESE pictures show some of the engineering features of the $40,000,000 Nerve Gas Plant at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Colorado, engineered for the Army Chemical Corps. Vitro was responsible for process design, detailed engineering, construction management and preliminary operation. Some of the techniques used in the development and engineering of this plant were exceptional. Vitro engineered an even larger companion facility, costing $46,000,000, at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, for production of a nerve gas constituent.

THE WAR OF NERVES TAKEN LITERALLY—WHO SAID WE HAD NO ENGINEERING KNOW-HOW?

In a slick brochure done up in tasteful maroon ink, the Vitro Engineering Co. proudly announces its Rocky Mountain Arsenal plant to make "Nerve Gas." The N.Y. Times once described the effects of the gas this way: "There would be a sensation of great weight on the chest, pain, then, choking and death as the brain's message commanding the heart to beat was blocked from the heart muscles." Many military minds prefer this "clean" weapon to the H-Bomb because new, improved Nerve Gas, manufactured in spotless laboratories, leaves no messy fall-out, keeps property intact ready for use as soon as the bodies are removed.

ANTI-BOMB DEMONSTRATIONS IN 7 CITIES

Jail alone stops the Golden Rule

By Elmer Bendiner

THE FEDERAL COURT of Judge Jon Wiig in Honolulu was jammed on the morning of May 1 as the government made its motion to keep the four pacifists of the Golden Rule from sailing into the 390,000 sq. mile area of the Pacific where the U.S. is preparing to explode its springtime series of nuclear tests.

Government attorneys argued that "Operation Hardtack" is vital to U.S. defenses, that the voyage of the tiny ketch would do "irreparable injury" by impeding the effectiveness of the tests. They offered an affidavit from Admiral Arleigh A. Burke emphasizing the menace of the Golden Rule to the nation's defenses and adding that the crew had not been "authorized to participate in, witness or otherwise have access to highly classified information which will be revealed."

STRATEGIC AIRWAYS

Liberation

Judge Wiig moved quickly to grant the government's motion but attorneys A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union and Katsuro Miho objected that the crew members had had no chance to counter the government's arguments.

BY THE NUMBERS: Wirin said the defendants were entitled to their "day in court" and that he particularly wanted to question the validity of the Atomic Energy Commission's orders, on which the injunction was based. The Judge said he would grant the temporary injunction to keep "the status quo" and hear arguments another time.

When Judge Wiig handed down his decision, attorney Miho told him: "Your Honor, the defendants wish to announce that they intend to go regardless." The four pacifists then drove to the pier where the Golden Rule was fully stocked with provisions and ready to sail. A. J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who had flown from New York to help cut the red tape that was snagging the expedition, was the only one to see them off.

The ketch was 1½ miles out of the yacht harbor in 90 minutes of sailing when a Coast Guard cutter pulled alongside. An officer ordered skipper Albert S. Bigelow, 51, to stand by for inspection. No warrant had yet been issued for the pacifists' arrest and the Coast Guardsmen had to stall for time and keep the ketch from passing the three-mile limit of American sovereignty. Officers went over the vessel and measured the numbers on the bow, warning the crew with dead-pan seriousness that the numbers were three-eighths of an inch shorter than regulations demand and that they were not precisely parallel to the water. Then the Coast Guard's radio brought the news that the warrants had been issued. The commanding officer told the four men they were under arrest and the Golden Rule was brought back to port.

WON'T POST BAIL: In the afternoon Judge Wiig convened court again. He asked the lawyers if they had tried to dissuade their clients from sailing. Attorney Wirin admitted he had congratulated them but said: "I knew them to be men of conscience. I never in my life have undertaken to dissuade conscientious objectors from doing what their conscience dictated. I gave no recommendation to them one way or the other."

Trial on contempt of court charges was set for May 7. The men, three of whom are Quakers and one a Methodist, said their religious convictions would not allow them to post bail, and they were sent to Honolulu's city jail. If convicted of contempt of court the Judge could fine them or keep them in jail until they "purge" themselves of contempt by promising not to attempt to sail into the danger zone while the injunction stands.

In New York skipper Bigelow's wife told the N.Y. **Post** that her husband was "out to purge others of their ideas." She did not anticipate that he would change his own. The other crew members, Wil-

(Continued on Page 9)

FIRST SUCH MOVE IN 90 YEARS

Senate committee approves bill to nullify Supreme Court rulings

By Lawrence Emery

CONGRESSIONAL FOES of recent Supreme Court decisions inched forward when the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 30 approved by a 10 to 5 vote the Jenner-Butler bill to curb the court's powers. Five Democrats (four of them Southerners) teamed up with five Republicans to give approval to the first effort in 90 years to deny the high court's traditional role as final arbiter of constitutional questions.

If the bill gets to the Senate floor for debate, it will set off one of the hottest fights in recent times; opposition to the measure runs high. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.), who has led the fight against the legislation since its inception, won a two-week delay in reporting the bill to the Senate. After that, it could still be headed off by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) as chairman of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. Hennings has pledged to fight "every step of the way" and has said that even if the Senate passes it, there is little prospect of House action on it in this session.

NULLIFICATION ACT: The bill as originally introduced by Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) would have deprived the court of power to review in five "anti-subversive" areas. As amended by Sen. Butler, it would prohibit the court from passing on state regulations governing admission to the bar and would re-write federal legislation to nullify three recent court decisions.

The bar admission section was prompted by a court ruling in two cases that past membership in the Communist Party is in itself insufficient grounds for denying a person the right to practice law. The other three sections would:

- Re-define the Smith Act to overcome the Yates decision which held that "theoretical advocacy" of the overthrow of the government is permissible, and that only advocacy as "incitement to action" is punishable.

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THE MAIL BAG
USM

Heikkila and Sobell

CHICAGO, ILL.

The prompt return of William Heikkila, who was rushed off to Finland by U.S. officials without even a toothbrush or an overcoat, shows that an aroused public opinion can correct violations of our process of law.

American officials took Heikkila to Canada and hid him from his family and lawyer under a false name, thus violating the standards of due process of law common to English-speaking peoples. Someone working for the Justice Dept. issued instructions in 1950 which led to the kidnaping of Morton Sobell in Mexico, thus violating the sovereignty of our neighbor to the south. An American immigration inspector made a false statement that Sobell had been "deported from Mexico," when all that Mexican immigration officials knew about Sobell was what they read in U.S. newspapers.

Heikkila was taken illegally from the jurisdiction of the courts. Sobell was illegally brought within the jurisdiction of the courts.

President Eisenhower is being requested to pardon Sobell or to order the Attorney General to join Sobell in asking for a new trial. The return of Heikkila gives hope that fair play will also be accorded to Morton Sobell.

Haven P. Perkins, exec. dir.,
Chicago Sobell Committee

Changing times

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Many of us thought the full page ad by the Western States on the Sobell petition was a challenge to the East Coast. We've had a very good response from "the man in the street." In low-income housing projects two of us collected 12 to 15 signatures in an hour, in front of District 65 union headquarters, 22 in an hour, in front of Loew's when it was showing **I Accuse**, ten in an hour, in the garment area ten in an hour. And many who are not ready to sign express an interest in the case and take our material and, we have observed, read it. Times have indeed changed!

Name Withheld

Time & Ike

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Economic note to K:

I have before me a chart showing the U.S. industrial output for the year of 1957 and also for the first two months of 1958. I read from this chart that in the month of August, 1957, our national industrial output was 145% of the years 1947-49 taken as the base of 100%. During the month of October our national output shrinks to only 140%. In the month of December 135% and, helas!, for the month of February, 1958, a mere 130%.

Of course you can see where I'm leading you to. With the Republicans in the White House for the rest of 1958 we are a cinch to surpass your standard of living in reverse which means that all you have to do is just wait and when you see something whizzing by going down you can be sure that it is our much vaunted standard of living. And by the same token, your standard of living will have automatically surpassed ours.

Just be patient. Time and Ike will surely do the rest.

Leslie Drayson

Philosophy for the future

CHICAGO, ILL.

Progressives today as never before, are urgently in need of regaining their perspectives in relation to their long-term objectives. For those whose heart and mind may have faltered because of opposing pressures—who were not firmly enough convinced of their own good ideas—I wish to recommend Howard Selsam's new book, **Philosophy in Revolution.**

This 150-page book shows that modern bourgeois thought, as well as virtually all philosophy up to the time of Marx and Engels, made a mystery of the truth in one way or another. Selsam also shows why only the working class and its allies (when divorced from religious idealism, mysticism and superstition) can afford to be honest about life, nature and society.

Name Withheld

$2 from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 16. Also recommended: the exchange of views between the author and Dr. Corliss Lamont in the Winter, 1958, Science and Society: *75c, 30 E. 20 St., N.Y. 3.*
—Ed.

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time in the postwar world, Joe College may not find people standing in line to offer him jobs when he says farewell to the campus this June.

What does a young graduate need to get ahead in a business recession?

"First of all, he needs to find himself," said Arthur Rubloff of Chicago, board chairman of one of the nation's largest real estate development firms.

"Failure to find themselves is what defeats most young men. You have to go out and find yourself. Nobody will find you for you."

—Long Beach, Calif., **Press-Telegram, April 16**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: J.K., Compton, Calif.

All for it

ST. PAUL, MINN.

If labor leaders, backed by the powerful U.S. labor movement, have not been able after ten years' effort to get repeal of the Taft-Hartley law by working inside the Democratic Party (whose Congress originally passed this union-busting law), how can relatively few progressives achieve left-wing demands inside such a party?

I heartily favor an independent socialist ticket as the only way to unite progressives in America today.

Jack Barisonzi Jr.

No sympathy

NEW YORK, N. Y.

As charter members and sustaining fund supporters, we wish to state our opposition to any sympathy towards the teenagers guilty of murder in the slaying of Michael Farmer. Now that our position is stated you may print as in the past, but support for any and all underdogs, regardless of whether they deserve it, requires careful objective analysis.

R. L.

From one who knows

RIVER GROVE, ILL.

I am a young man of 22 with a lovely wife and a coming family, but it was not too long ago that I spent my idle hours hanging around the street corners of Chicago. I know about gangs and how they operate. I'm quite sure that no one tied that machete to Charles Horton's hand nor did anyone force him to wield that instrument even if he did use only the flat side.

I am sure, as you are, that prison will not reform these boys, but I am equally sure that every gang member in the country who can read was waiting to see how the boys would "make out." I can just imagine the loud guffaws echoing in the canyons of our cities if the boys had "beat the rap" with only a few years each.

Perhaps the GUARDIAN feels that the courts should have been more lenient. The funniest thing in the world to me a few years ago was to get caught at something and to be told: "I'll let you go this time but I'd better not catch you again." This provided many laughs back on the corner. These characters got their reward and they deserved it. Take it from me, I know.

R. Havlan

For Peggy Wellman

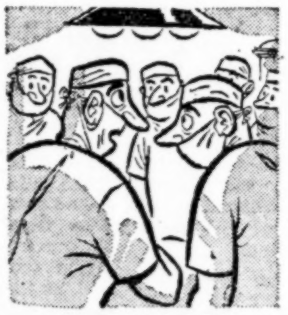
DETROIT, MICH.

I am writing to call attention to the serious setback the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati gave the Peggy Wellman defense in its fight against deportation. The court on April 10 upheld the deportation order (to Canada) of this working mother—a union waitress—who would be separated from her husband (awaiting retrial here under the Smith Act) and her two children, both of whom have won honors in school and the community.

The present campaign is to ask people to write Atty. Gen. Wm. P. Rogers, Washington 25, D.C., to use his legal power to suspend or cancel the order. An eminent Detroiter, Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of Central Methodist Church, wrote such a letter April 14.

If GUARDIAN readers will write in similar vein it might be that public opinion would be sufficiently mobilized to induce Mr. Rogers to suspend or cancel the deportation order.

Carl Haessler



—London Daily Mirror

"Forceps, swab, scalpel, television cameras . . ."

The good cause

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

I have a couple of people in mind whom I have been trying to get interested in subscribing to the GUARDIAN. They have been hesitant due to anxiety, a fear of being persecuted in the uncertain future if the war danger should get worse and the FBI bloodhounds should be turned loose upon them. Of course, being a progressive is living dangerously today, but as I told them, living at all today is dangerous, even if you only vegetate like a tomato plant, for the hydrogen bomb lives intimately with all of us!

John Radu

Right to travel

EL CAJON, CALIF.

When will the people of the U.S. wake up to what is being done to their rights? Take our Immigration Service, for instance:

About 70 miles north of the Mexican border on Highway 101 in this state the Service has stationed a patrol which stops all cars and requires that the driver say where he has come from. Upon protest, I was referred to some section of some public law.

Questioning of U.S. citizens at our borders before permitting re-entry may be considered a "safety" measure. I presume that the Service employs only highly skilled psychologists who know at once whether, in stating his place of birth, the person questioned is lying or not. But by what reasoning may the Service be permitted to stop and question all citizens on our public highways within our country's borders, and that without due process? In Hitler's Germany extra-legal activities were not considered unusual, of course. In the U.S. we "pass laws" first, for here, as Huey Long predicted, fascism comes wrapped in the flag.

Robert Karger

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REPORT TO READERS

Pugwash vs. eyewash

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT, we will try to sum up for you the great heap of commonsense which industrialist Cyrus Eaton got off his chest on WABC-TV Sunday night, May 4, in a filmed interview with Mike Wallace.

Eaton, the Cleveland financier who sponsors annual international scientific meetings at his boyhood home in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, told the world that Adolf Hitler, "in his prime, through the Gestapo, never had such a spy organization as we have in this country today." Of the FBI in particular, he said that its importance was enormously exaggerated and that "they make no contribution to the upbuilding of this country and its respect abroad."

Freedom in this country is in jeopardy, Eaton said, because scores of agencies, of which the FBI is only one, are engaged in "investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people." He said he thought scientific development in the U.S. had been "enormously retarded" because "the scientist is conscious that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is breathing down his neck all the time, scaring him." He noted that at last July's Pugwash conference it was a U.S. scientist alone who was "a little more cautious for political reasons" in expressing his ideas.

ADD UP THE POLICE FORCES of cities, counties, state and governmental agencies engaged in investigating citizens, he said, and you arrive at the conclusion that the U.S. has less confidence in its own people "maybe than any nation that I know of on earth."

"We're certainly worse in that respect than the Russians," he added.

As for the Communist Menace, he felt this seemed to exist principally "in the mind of those on the payroll of the FBI."

(As Eaton's views reached the eyes and ears of the U.S. public via TV, the Monday morning newspapers were printing Washington dateline stories of FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee to the effect that the demise of the **Daily Worker** early this year was a sure sign that the CPUSA was more than ever an arm of the Kremlin. Chief Hoover always saves his most telling arguments for Appropriations hearings.)

Eaton said that he knew of no Russian who thought that communism could prevail in the U.S., but added that communism was here to stay in China and the Soviet Union and "we can't destroy it."

If we try by war, he reminded his audience, some 75,000,000 Americans will be killed and 25,000,000 seriously wounded in the first hour of such a war.

These statistics were at his fingertips from last July's Pugwash conference, where 21 scientists from all over the world, including the U.S., U.S.S.R. and China, met to discuss the perils of nuclear war.

Asked by interviewer Wallace why the Conference was held in Pugwash, Mr. Eaton replied that no self-respecting scientist from abroad would submit to the going-over required to come to a scientific conference in the U.S. He had no doubt, either, he said, that those who attended from the U.S. had been quickly visited by the FBI.

Did Eaton think they cooperated, Wallace wanted to know?

"Certainly," he replied, "it was all open and above board."

AS IF TO DEMONSTRATE the pretty pass at which things have arrived because of the situation described by Eaton, the N.Y. **Times** in the same issue in which his TV appearance was reported carried a story that Dr. Henry D. Smyth, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission and author of the famous 1945 Smyth Report, and Gen. K. D. Nichols, former general manager of the AEC, have been denied access to AEC data on peaceful uses of thermonuclear power. Dr. Smyth is now chairman of the physics dept. at Princeton University and a consultant to the Edison Electric Institute.

NOTE: For those among us who have been on the receiving end of the investigating, snooping, informing and creeping up on people for most of the last decade, Eaton's widely-broadcast remarks should give great satisfaction. If you'd like to tell him so yourself, drop him a line at Terminal Tower, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

—THE GUARDIAN

WILLIAM H. MELISH AND HIS WIFE AT A HOLY TRINITY SERVICE
"It will remain the primary object of our personal loyalty. . . ."

FATHER'S STATUS STILL UNDECIDED

Younger Melish quits rectory

THE REV. William Howard Melish moved out of the rectory of Brooklyn's Holy Trinity Church on May 5 in compliance with a court order that both he and his father, the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, vacate the premises.

William Melish was born in the rectory, where his father has lived for 54 years. In 1951, the church Vestry appointed Dr. Melish Rector-Emeritus of the church and granted him permanent residence. On April 28 the Court of Appeals held hearings on Dr. Melish's challenge of the eviction order issued without giving him an opportunity to present evidence on his own behalf.

The court accepted an amicus curiae brief submitted on Dr. Melish's behalf by more than 200 Protestant Episcopal clergymen, among whom are nine Bishops and two diocese Chancellors. The court granted Dr. Melish a stay of eviction pending its decision.

EXPLAINS HIS STAND: The younger Melish said he had decided to leave the rectory—where he has been living as his father's guest—because he did not wish his own case "to confuse or becloud the just claim that my father has to have his day in court on the issue of his right to continue to live in the rectory under the Vestry resolution of April, 1951."

So ended another chapter in the Melish case, which began in 1949 when Bishop James P. DeWolfe removed the elder Melish from the pulpit for condoning his son's alleged left-wing views. The majority of the parishioners, who shared the Melishes' liberal views, insisted on retaining the younger Melish as supply priest.

Since then, Bishop DeWolfe with the support of a minority of Holy Trinity's parishioners has carried on a relentless campaign to oust the Rev. William Howard Melish. In 1956, a Vestry meeting not attended by all members voted to replace Mr. Melish by the Rev. Dr. Herman S. Sidener with the bishop's approval. Later that year, Supreme Court referee John MacCrate ruled that no quorum was present when the Vestry voted against Mr. Melish.

CHURCH STILL SHUT: Last June the Appellate Division upset this ruling and was sustained by the Court of Appeals last December. On March 26, Supreme Court Justice Edward G. Baker, as a consequence of proceedings brought by Dr. Sidener, ordered both Melishes out of the rectory by May 2. A hearing on the legality of the present pro-Melish Vestry is pending before another Brooklyn court. Meanwhile, Bishop DeWolfe canceled a scheduled reopening of the church May 4, after protest by the Vestry, and offered Dr. Melish a house in Riverhead, L. I.

At a press-conference on April 30, Mr. Melish thanked the members of the present Vestry and parishioners, who have overwhelmingly supported him. He said: "Holy Trinity . . . has stood for crucial objectives — peace, understanding and friendship between all peoples and nations, inter-faith amity, integration, civil rights and liberties, and a more equitable and just basis for society as it affects the average man and woman, in line with Christian social principles."

Mr. Melish said he and his family will continue to live in Brooklyn. He added: "My wife and I love the Protestant Episcopal Church and its ways. It will remain the primary object of our personal organizational loyalty."

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"TEACHING . . . NOT TATTLING"

N.Y. teachers win big round on informing

FOR THREE YEARS N.Y. City's Board of Education, with the full backing of City Hall, has fought to establish the principle that anyone who balks at turning informer is unworthy of teaching in the schools. Last week the Board lost another round, possibly a decisive one, in its fight to whittle the schools' moral standards down to stool-pigeon size.

In July, 1955, Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, then N.Y. State Commissioner of Education, ruled that "a Board of Education is without power to require a teacher to answer questions relating to possible knowledge of other persons who may have been associated with the Communist Party."

One month later the Board suspended three teachers, a teacher-clerk and a principal for refusing to inform on their colleagues. When the action came up for review Wilson had retired but his successor, Commissioner James E. Allen Jr., was even more emphatic: "This type of inquisition has no place in the school system." He ordered the five reinstated. The Board of Education at once re-suspended the five on other grounds and appealed Commissioner Allen's ruling to the courts.

LATEST RULING: The city sent its corporation counsel to battle the case before the State Supreme Court. In June, 1957, State Supreme Court Justice Taylor upheld the Commissioner and the city again appealed the decision. Last week the five-man Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the Commissioner.

The five school employes affected by the decision are: Samuel S. Cohen, formerly principal of P.S. 103, Irving Mauer of J.H.S. 120, Minerva T. Feinstein, teacher-clerk at P.S. 186, Harry Adler of Samuel Gompers H.S. and Julius Nash of William Howard Taft H.S.

Mauer, Adler and Nash are all science teachers kept from the classroom despite the desperate clamor for more and better science education. All had excellent records in the school system.

The Board and the city's corporation counsel last week had not yet decided whether or not to appeal the case to the final court, the State Court of Appeals. To do so they must get the court's permission since in all previous trials they have never had a favorable ruling.

'INEXCUSABLE OUTRAGE': There are other charges against the five, hurriedly drawn by the Board of Education to keep them out of school during the litigation, but it is generally conceded that these would not stand up in any real test once the city surrendered its fight on the inform-or-else issue.

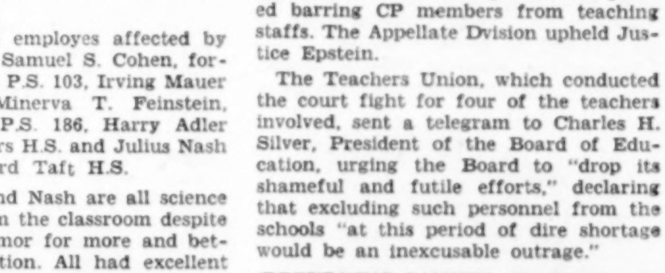
The Appellate Division's ruling also upheld earlier court decisions denying the Board of Higher Education's right to fire Assoc. Prof. of music Charles W. Hughes of Hunter College. Hughes was dismissed in 1954 on grounds that he had been a Communist from 1938 to 1941. State Supreme Court Justice Henry Epstein said the dismissal was illegal because Hughes had broken with the CP "in good faith" years before he was fired and before the Feinberg Law was passed barring CP members from teaching staffs. The Appellate Dvision upheld Justice Epstein.

The Teachers Union, which conducted the court fight for four of the teachers involved, sent a telegram to Charles H. Silver, President of the Board of Education, urging the Board to "drop its shameful and futile efforts," declaring that excluding such personnel from the schools "at this period of dire shortage would be an inexcusable outrage."

'RETURNING SANITY': Newspaper editorials sounded a similar note. The N.Y. **Times** called the city's legal battling "persistence worthy of a better cause" and said that further such efforts would "probably be futile and certainly demeaning." The N.Y. **Post** said: "In its vindictive, stubborn effort to impose the late Sen. McCarthy's criteria of patriotism on the city school system, the board has already brought enough dishonor to Our Town."

The Washington **Post** called the Appellate Division's ruling "a symptom of returning sanity" and concluded: "The court seems to have taken the old-fashioned view that the business of teachers is teaching, not tattling. Perhaps now it will be possible once more to teach American boys and girls what they have been traditionally taught in American schools —that tale-bearing and scandalmongering, except when they concern real violations of law, are never admirable."

Two educators with one view: James E. Allen, N. Y. State Commissioner of Education (l.), and his predecessor, Lewis A. Wilson



One came home, but . . .

WILLIAM HEIKKILA, shown above as he reached San Francisco from Finland, is the fortunate one, says the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; pressure of public opinion brought him home. But "there is no knowing how many Heikkilas there have been in recent years," says the committee, urging a continuing fight to repeal the Walter-McCarran Act.

HUMAN ERROR AND HUMAN FOLLY

How safe are SAC flights?--or who's endangering whom?

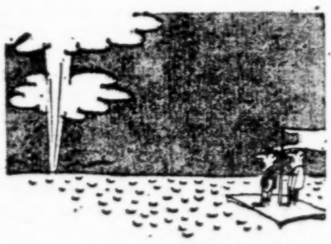
By Kumar Goshal

WASHINGTON seemed elated last week after scoring two paper victories over Moscow in the UN Security Council. This delight was not shared by delegates of many "uncommitted" nations nor by sober American commentators, who felt that the voting left basic issues unresolved.

On April 21, the Soviet complaint on American bomber flights across the Arctic towards the U.S.S.R. was given what I. F. Stone called "'the bum's rush' treatment by our prefabricated majority without adequate discussion." The U.S. followed this by proposing the prompt establishment of an international inspection system against a surprise attack on the U.S., covering "the area north of the Arctic Circle."

U. S. delegate Lodge said such an inspection system was necessary because "the awesome destructive power of modern armaments makes it at least theoretically possible to wipe out the military capacity of a state . . . in a single attack." He did not, however, guarantee that U.S. bombers would cease their flights across the Arctic if such an inspection system were established; Secy. of State Dulles said the U.S. might "reduce" its flight of nuclear-armed bombers if the Soviets accepted the U.S. proposal.

AN INTERVENTION: Soviet delegate Sobolev asked: "What is the worth of the U.S. proposal . . . in the light of the refusal of American military authorities to end provocative flights of bombers?" He suggested that the Arctic inspection system be taken up at a summit meeting in conjunction with other inspection systems against surprise attacks and the liquidation of foreign military bases on the territory of other countries.



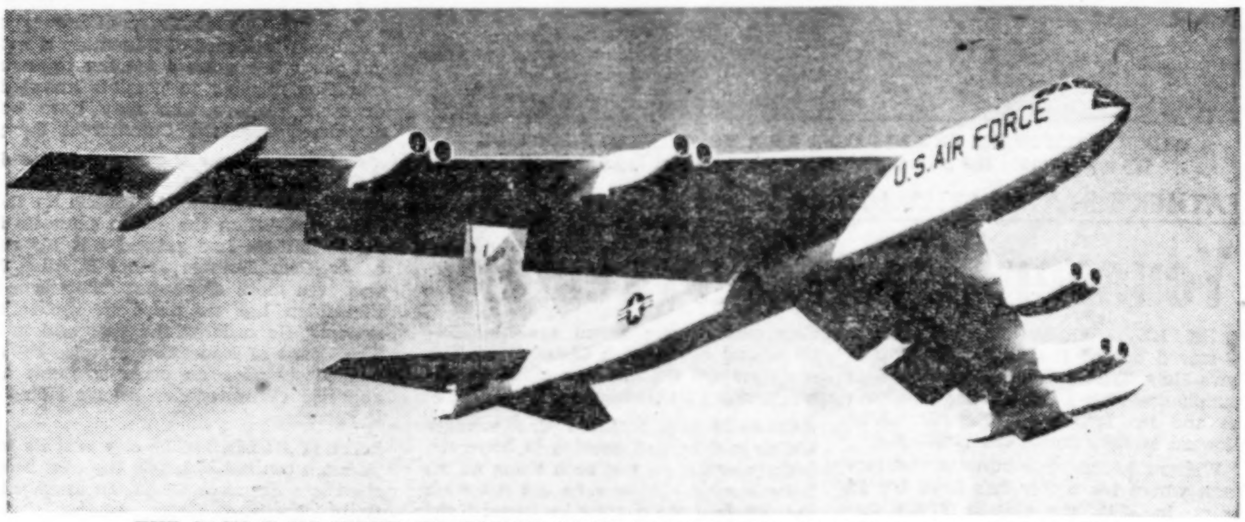
London Daily Worker

"Blimey, Bert—first sign of civilization!"

During the Security Council debate, UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjold made a rare intervention in support of the U.S. resolution. Pointing out that he had welcomed Moscow's decision unilaterally to suspend nuclear weapons tests, he said: "In the same spirit and on the same basis I wish today to welcome [the U.S.] initiative in presenting a proposal which might break up the [disarmament] stalemate." He said he hoped that both the Soviet and the U.S. initiatives would be "treated in good faith."

HEAT BUT NO LIGHT: Washington made much of Hammarskjold's support of its own proposal, ignored his endorsement of Soviet suspension of tests as something that others might emulate. Washington's allies voted in favor of its proposal, but it failed of adoption because of the U.S.S.R.'s veto. The Sobolev proposal was defeated 9 to 1; Sweden abstained.

Thoughtful observers noted that the Security Council debate generated much heat but shed little light on two urgent problems: (1) the danger of a nuclear war inherent in the flight of nuclear-armed bombers towards the Soviet Union from their bases around the world; (2) a summit conference that would at least agree on suspending nuclear weapons tests, thereby relaxing tensions and leading to a halt in weapons production and destruction of present stockpiles of nuclear weapons.



THE SAC'S B-52C EIGHT-JET BOEING 400,000-POUND STRATOFORTRESS ON A TEST FLIGHT

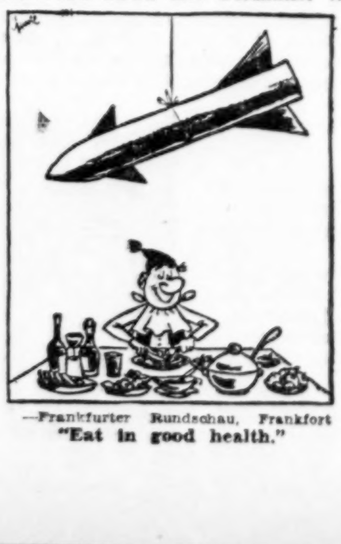
How will they get the President out of the rough on the 17th hole to call it back home?

UNCONVINCING ARGUMENT: Washington has argued that the Soviet Union plans to attack the U.S. (SAC commander Gen. Thomas Power made this charge before the Chicago Commerce Assn. on March 20); that the U.S. must protect itself from a "Pearl Harbor-type" surprise attack; and that the nuclear-armed bomber flights toward the Soviet Union are completely safe because, after flying a certain undisclosed distance, the bombers must return home unless they receive a signal from the President to proceed to their targets and unload their bombs.

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** noted (5/1): "Hammarskjold became convinced, on his recent trip to Moscow, that the present Russian rulers are sane and able human beings, not wanting an all-out war and not likely to do foolish things that could lead to one." Central Intelligence Agency director Allen Dulles said recently that "the U.S.S.R. does not intend to use its military power in such a way as to risk general war." The London **New Statesman** said: "As Khrushchev has repeatedly and convincingly emphasized, there are other and more effective means of winning the contest with the West."

PARALYSIS SETS IN: Columnist Walter Lippmann urged that we "resolve our Pearl Harbor complex. It paralyzes our military thinking and it stultifies most of our diplomacy." James Reston, N.Y. **Times'** Washington bureau chief, noted that SAC bombers were in the air 24 hours a day, "U.S. and Communist forces confront one another at close quarters in Germany, Formosa and Korea," the U.S. had political commitments "from the North Cape of Norway to the Sea of Japan." In these circumstances, he said:

"This is the unspoken worry of reflective officials here: not primarily that the Soviet Union will consciously launch an atomic war, or even that the men in the Kremlin will start another Korea, but that some mechanical failure, or the misjudgment or stupidity or mental derangement of some flyer or soldier might launch a disaster."



—Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfort

"Eat in good health."

GROWING DANGER: Such a danger exists. It has existed for a long time and it increases with time. U.S. planes have been flying over Soviet territory at least for five years. For example, in March, 1953, a U.S. "weather reconnaissance plane" was fired on by a Soviet MIG over the ocean near Kamchatka, Siberia. In September, 1954, the Soviet Union complained in the UN that U.S. planes were violating the Russian border near Vladivostok.

Currently, SAC bombers have been flying near and over Soviet territory from U.S. bases all over the world, and they have not all been practice flights, as Lodge said. **Time** magazine noted (4/28): "The U.S. has even put SAC alert crews into the air deliberately to reinforce U.S. diplomacy at precise pressure points, e.g., during Russia's threats of intervention in the Suez crisis . . ."

TENSE MOMENTS: In addition to these provocative SAC bomber flights, Reston noted, soon "more nations will produce or get atomic bombs and missiles, putting catastrophic weapons in the hands of more and more people, increasing the element of accident."

Such accidents that might trigger off a nuclear war, Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.) said, may be due to "human errors such as misguided idealism, venality, drunkenness, mental illness, and misunderstanding." Or, as Reston said, they may result from such action as the French bombing of a Tunisian village—or the invasion of Egypt.

Asking if it is "not possible for human error to creep in," **Times** correspondent C. L. Sulzberger said that already there have been "two tense moments when we thought Soviet aerial armadas were on the the offensive—once toward the U.S., once over Turkey. Both were false alarms."

The order to the SAC bombers to return home if they receive no signal from the President is no guarantee against accidents: bombers are flying from bases all over the world and a golf-playing President may not be located to verify the accuracy of the image on the radarscope and in 15 minutes or less time to reach a decision.

THE FIRST STEP: With Moscow already in possession of long-range missiles and the U.S. not far behind, chances of miscalculation will be multiplied. Both Sobolev at the UN and military analyst Hanson Baldwin in the **Times** noted that "recall—once the missile is launched—is impossible." Col. Harvey W. Shelton put the problem in sharp focus in last summer's Air University **Quarterly**: "Imagine a two-way intercontinental exchange of ballistic missile forces that was triggered off by one radar which could not tell the difference between a meteorite and an ICBM."

Some neutral nations, looking at the overall situation, stressed that the first step was a minimum East-West agreement leading to a relaxation of the mutual suspicion which breeds nuclear muscle-flexing. They agreed with the St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** that the "best first step" would be 'a verifiable agreement to suspend nuclear tests," that "changing the subject to aerial inspection plans is not enough."

High Court frees Mrs. Yates of Smith Act contempt term

THE SUPREME COURT, in a 6-3 decision on May 5, set aside the one-year contempt sentence of Oleta O'Connor Yates, California Smit Act victim. It took its action on the ground of excessive punishment and said that the seven months she had served during various court proceedings since her conviction in 1951 was sufficient. Attorney Ben Margolis of Los Angeles represented Mrs. Yates.

Dept. of Simplification. Berlin Div.

SOME TIME AGO, when I was walking down the Friedrichstrasse, one of East Berlin's main streets, I found an English friend standing enthralled watching the news bulletin on an electric bulletin board above the street; you know, one of those intriguing strips made up of several thousand electric light bulbs, across which the words race from right to left.

The news was more than usually dull that day, so I asked him what the interest was. "I am waiting for one of those long German words," he said, "one that is so long that the first letters have vanished on the left before the last have appeared on the right." So we watched for a while. There were some near misses, fine massive words like "Bundestagsabgeordneter" (which just means M.P.) but none of them were quite long enough.

A few days later, after he had left Berlin, I was able to drop him a postcard, reporting that I had seen it happen. The winning word was "Reichsbahnhausbesserungswerkstatt" which means railway repair shop.

This little reminiscence is just leading up to a fine complicated new title which I have noticed in the East German press. It is not all in one word but it has a certain fine dignity all the same. I shall not present you with this title in German, but I think that even in English translation you can get the full effect: "Central Operational Staff for the Organization and Control of the Carrying Out of the Law on the Perfection and Simplification of the Work of the State Apparatus in the German Democratic Republic." The key word in this title would seem to be "simplification."

—**Democratic German Report**, Berlin, April 11

48,000 BUSMEN STRIKE

May Day in London: Bomb protests rise, red flag flies

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

WITH NO CLOUD in the sky but lowering ones on the political and industrial horizons, London celebrated a May Day of crisis spiced with touches of comedy. Labor's official demonstration, held as usual the following Sunday, far surpassed any in recent years but was the curtain-raiser to a strike of London's 48,000 busmen—the first round of what may be a long, bitter war against rising prices and frozen wages.

The flood of alarmed protest against nuclear armament was still rising. On May Day 618 top scientists demanded an end to tests and got the same brush-off from Prime Minister Macmillan as had the 204 senior members of London University who preceded them. Organizers of a mass anti-H-bomb lobby on May 20 predicted the greatest multitude of petitioners at the House of Commons in 100 years.

The government was busy with more pressing matters. To the colony of British Honduras it rushed four jet-bombers "to guard Princess Margaret," following "Secret Service reports" that Guatemala would send planes "to 'beat up' the town of Belize" (**Daily Mirror, 5/2**). In Tobago, previously visited by the Princess on her West Indian tour, police were questioning cameramen suspected of photographing Margaret in a bathing suit and with her slip showing.

THE RED FLAG: London's police were out in force on May Day to preserve law and order in St. Pancras borough, where left-wingers controlling the Council gave their 1,300 employes the day off and raised over the Town Hall a red flag which they bought for six guineas. In the press, the Red Flag incident raised the greatest hue-and-cry since Hungary and Suez; most Londoners, doubting the profound importance of the issue, were more tickled than impassioned.

Sir Oswald Mosley's "Union Movement" took the ball on behalf of all super-patriots and cashed in to the limit. They started operations by daubing hammers and sickles all over the Town Hall on the eve of the flag-raising. In the Council chamber the Tory minority put up a last gallant stand for "sanity at this eleventh hour," against "this obscene rag soaked in the blood of . . . Warsaw, Berlin, Budapest. . . ." Their voices were almost drowned in a predominantly pro-flag babel of cheers, jeers and laughter from the public gallery.

The Labor Councillors—mostly taxi-drivers, railwaymen, Covent Garden porters and other workers, led by John Lawrence who works at the Briggs auto body plant—pointed out that the red flag was not Moscow's property but had symbolized international labor decades before the U.S.S.R. existed. Cries of "Communist!," "Fascist!," "Withdraw!," "That's a lie!" and "Take it back to Russia!" were hurled back and forth as pro-flaggers recalled the Paris Communards, the Chicago Memorial Day massacre and Ireland in 1916. The uproar reached its height when a Catholic Laborite called the anti-flag resolution "an incitement to riot," and a Tory blonde in a beret, boiling almost to convulsion point, implied approval of violence against Lawrence. Defeated by 20-37, the Tories left a chamber ringing with the Laborites' chorus of "We'll keep the red flag flying here"—the anthem customarily sung, but not put into action, at the close of British Labor meetings.

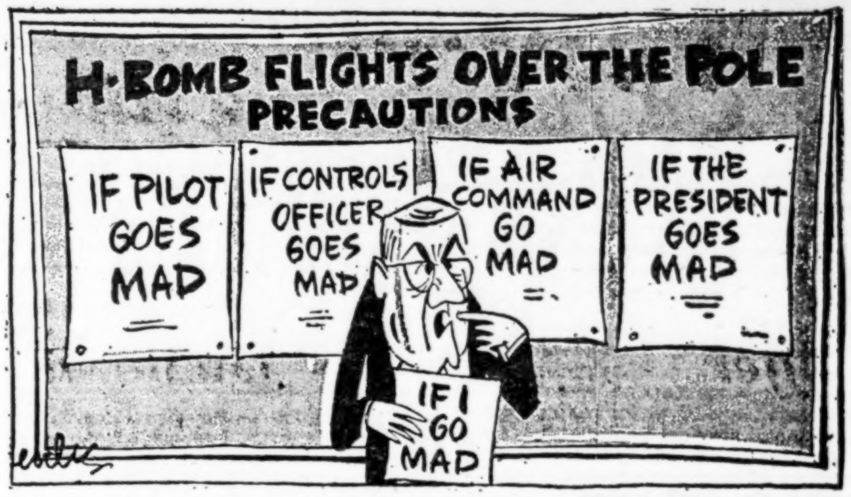
WHAT'S THE FUSS? Shortly after 7 a.m. on May Day, a battery of press cameras was on hand as the flag fluttered up the Town Hall mast. A television interviewer approached a St. Pancras station porter across the street who said: "I don't see what all the fuss is about. Look 'ere, I'm a union man and this is its badge so I wear it. That there is Labor's flag so a Labor Council flies it on labor's day."

His comment seemed to reflect a widely prevailing view; but as the day wore on defiant Mosleyite ladies, and students without evident political connections, took up positions or marched up and down with Union Jacks from vest-pocket to jumbo size. "Shall the red flag fly?" leaflets were distributed to passers-by but the answer remained in the affirmative. The photographers, their cameras trained on the cause of the commotion, waited in vain for someone to try and tear it down. The prominence of Mosleyites, who had started their campaign by showering down racist leaflets upon the Council chamber, seemed a boomerang to the anti-flag forces.

At noon a trade unionist's May Day meeting for which police permission had been obtained, and a Mosleyite meeting for which it had not, started simultaneously in a side street. Lawrence had hardly begun to speak when he and several other pro-flaggers were seized by cops and carried off. The excuse was that the Mosleyites had established priority by getting to the spot first. St. Pancras Labor MP Lena Jeger was permitted to speak, but then "The Red Flag" was struck up. The leading songsters were grabbed and the crowd dispersed by foot and mounted police who almost outnumbered them.

HOT DATE: Four Councillors were among the ten men and women arrested for "obstruction" and "threatening behavior" and released on bail. At 6:30 the meeting was resumed at the same spot, without the arrested Councillors who had to undertake not to return there.

Nobody and nothing was badly hurt except the London police's reputation for political impartiality, which had appreciably risen since the between-wars period of fascist-left wing clashes. The flag flew through the day and a crowd cheered from below as Lawrence lowered it at sunset.


H-BOMB FLIGHTS OVER THE POLE
PRECAUTIONS
IF PILOT GOES MAD
IF CONTROLS OFFICER GOES MAD
IF AIR COMMAND GO MAD
IF THE PRESIDENT GOES MAD
IF I GO MAD
eccles

Eccles in London Daily Worker

"Now let's see—who's going to decide who's gone mad or not!"

PRESS AND RADIO RESPOND

Michigan students back call for Sobell freedom

Special to the Guardian

DETROIT

"**T**HE MOST FAMOUS spy case of this century will not fade easily." This was the conclusion of an article in the Detroit News in connection with Helen Sobell's visit here April 22-25.

Her visit gave a new impetus to Michigan efforts to win freedom for her husband, Morton Sobell, now at Atlanta serving the ninth year of a 30-year sentence. Probably the most encouraging result was the interest generated among college students who hadn't even entered their teens when the Rosenberg-Sobell case began.

In Ypsilanti, Mrs. Sobell had an informal meeting with students at Eastern Michigan College. In Ann Arbor she spoke at a well-attended meeting of U. of Michigan students at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Kenneth Boulding. In Detroit she spoke at the Wesley Foundation hall at Wayne State U.

A half-hour interview with Mrs. Sobell was taped by station WJR, and another of 15 minutes was made by the university station, WDET.

The chief public meeting at which Mrs. Sobell spoke was held in the Central Methodist Church, where she was introduced by Dr. Henry Hitt Crane.

A CLIMAX AND A BEGINNING

West Indies begins life as a free land

By Eslanda Robeson

Special to the Guardian

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN sparkled under the brilliant tropical sun on April 22, as Britain's Princess Margaret drove up to the Red House, the legislative chamber. The throng of children perched in the saman trees and gaily attired citizens holding umbrellas against the scorching sun cheered wildly as the Princess passed under white, blue and orange banners and entered the chamber to inaugurate the new West Indies Federation Parliament.

To the exuberant citizens Margaret was not just a Royal emissary but a guest at the birth of a free nation. As Prime Minister Sir Grantley Adams said in his reply to the Princess' welcome: "Today's ceremony . . . is both a climax and a starting point. It is the climax of the hopes and aspirations of many generations of men and women who have been inspired by the vision of a [united] West Indies." It was a starting point because economic problems still remained to be solved.

WARM BLUE SEA: The composition of the legislature is as interesting as the multi-racial population of the Federation. The 3,500,000 people living in the ten islands scattered along an arc of 2,000 miles of warm blue sea are made up of Negro, Indian, European, Chinese, Syrian, Portuguese, American Indians and mixed elements. Since the population is predominantly Negro, it is only fitting that the legislature is predominantly Negro in its membership, although others are represented.

Among the 19 Senate members are two white men and one Indian. Of the 45 House members four are white, three Indian, one Indian-Syrian, one Portuguese and one Chinese. There are four women members: two in the Senate and two in the House. The president and vice president of the Senate, the speaker and deputy speaker and the prime minister are Negro. Nine of the ten Cabinet members are Negro, one is a white woman.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL

He was an honored guest

THE INDIAN TRADITION: The West Indies was settled through waves of immigration. Jamaica University vice principal Philip M. Sherlock writes in his informative little book, **The Caribbean Citizen:** "The first migrants to the Caribbean were white men from Europe. The second were black men from Africa. . . . Following European and African came the East Indians, then the Chinese in smaller numbers." Their descendants today are 64% Negro, 18% Mixed, 15% Indian, 2% European and others in smaller nnmbers.

Most East Indians still cling to their traditions, customs and religion, which are very different from those of the majority. They have a powerful organization in the Sanatan Dharam Mahasabha, which is a sort of Hindu training and solidarity organization somewhat comparable to the Catholic organization. It trains its members, especially the children, to support and follow the traditional religion and its teachings. Sometimes the Mahasabha reaches for political power.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE: Indians are mostly concentrated in Trinidad, comprising 30% of its population. The Mahasabha seems to be concerned with protecting Indian interests in the Federal government; in Trinidad, of course, they can hold their own. It is politically challenging that the Leader of the Opposition in the federal legislature is an Indian; but the people hope that no attempts will be made to stir up divisive "opposition" tactics.

So far the future bodes well. All members of the legislature—irrespective of countries of origin—were elected on the basis of universal, adult franchise and through a common voters' roll. Symbolically enough, sitting in one row among the distinguished representatives of many countries attending the inauguration ceremonies were Aly Khan of Pakistan, Boahene Yeboah Afari of Ghana, and Negro Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan.

The motto which appears on the face of the medal struck in commemoration of the Federation says: "TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY."

FIVE YEARS BACK TO A DAY IN MAY, 1953

On reasserting 'the Right of the People'

By James Aronson

"In recent years as we have denounced the loss of liberty abroad we have witnessed its decline here. We have, indeed, been retreating from our democratic ideals at home . . . It is time to put an end to the retreat. It is time we made these virtues truly positive influences in our policies. We have a moral authority in our ideals of justice, liberty, and equality that is indestructible. If we live by those virtues, we will rejuvenate America."

William O. Douglas in **The Right of the People**

INDESTRUCTIBLE these ideals may be—but in the last decade they have been assailed by a combination of corruption, avarice and apathy which has had them reeling. And they are groggy still.

Mr. Justice Douglas' book opens a floodgate of memorable personal experience for this writer going back to a warm day in May of 1953, to the Senate Caucus Room in the Capitol in Washington. The doors swing open and Joe McCarthy sweeps into the room, double-breasted suit jacket open for full effect; a pat on the back for the Capitol cop at the door; a familiar wave for the crowded press tables.

The master's table is well attended: at his left, a nasty little boy lawyer spitting out under the bully's protection; at his right, a journalistic prostitute later to become a wife-murderer and suicide; on either side of them the Senators in the shadows, uncomfortably edging in toward the Klieg light center of publicity.

JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
A refresher course is needed

What followed is a recurring nightmare: insults and abuse, threats and humiliation and, under the existing ground rules, the frustration of the gang-up. They could not take my job because my job was not for their taking. They did eventually jail and deport my dear friend and colleague, Cedric Belfrage, a fellow witness, but they could silence neither him nor our paper.

UNPLEASANT as the experience was, the aftermath, less publicized, was even more unpleasant in its implications—and this has much bearing on Mr. Justice Douglas' comments on the freedom of expression.

In the press rôws were men and women with whom I had worked in the past on the big dailies. All were civil, some were cordial. But none had any questions that went deeper than the mischief of the day.

In the fight that followed to allow Belfrage to remain and to express himself in the country he adopted because he loved it, there was a great silence. With two honorable exceptions—the St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** and the N.Y. **Times**—the big press was mute. A letter went to the head of the Freedom of the Press Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the editor of a fine Washington paper who had expressed his distaste for McCarthy and his methods. No answer. A letter went to the editor of a liberal New York daily, himself a McCarthy victim and a former colleague of this writer. No answer.

The freedom of the press was for the many, but not for the few who ventured beyond the line of "respectable" opposition.

They did not understand John Stuart Mill: "If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, be justified in silencing mankind."

Nor did they understand Mr. Justice Douglas: "The philosophy of the First Amendment is that man must have full freedom to search the world and the universe for the answers to the puzzles of life. If we are restricted . . . we may become victims of conformity in an age where salvation can be won only by nonconformity."

Do they understand today? A little better, I think, but not yet well enough.

THE TIME SHIFTS to a cold day in Washington in January of 1956. Same room, some new faces, same rotten farce. Joe had broken the rules of the Gentleman's Club and was himself broken. The new cast was more inept. The sterling equalitarian, Senator Eastland of the Internal Security subcommittee, was in the chair, but he had no real heart for the game—only for the headlines.

THE DAY THEY PICKED BELFRAGE UP IN THE GUARDIAN OFFICE
From there to Ellis Island . . . a two-year fight . . . and then to exile

This time my companion was my colleague, John T. McManus. We had been called not so much because we were responsible for the GUARDIAN, but because we both had once worked for the **Times**, and the **Times** was the target. And all the other witnesses but one or two were present or former **Times** people. It was a poor show. After the usual routine, and some side excursions attempting to prove that McManus and I had helped to lose China (of all things) to the Chinese, we departed with no greater losses than a day's work and a little dignity.

But the thunder broke loose all around us. The **Times** pronounced the proceedings evil and the responsible press of the nation took up the cry. But there were no editorial words for the newspapermen—splendid people and excellent craftsmen—whom the **Times** and the **N. Y. News** and **Mirror** had dismissed that week because, in the same hearings, to protect their right to silence, they had invoked the Constitution.

"Constitutional provisions," says Mr. Justice Douglas, "sometimes have given little protection. This is particularly true where great numbers of the people have forgotten the values which those provisions are designed to protect and their leaders have failed to refresh their recollection."

It is not only the recollection of the people that needs refreshing. It is the recollection of the leaders too—publishers and editors and union leaders. They should ponder Justice Douglas' words:

"The idea of exposure by an investigating committee merely for exposure's sake, or to drive the citizen out of a job and into oblivion, or to bring the wrath of the community on to his head is foreign to our system."

WE ARE EMERGING, to some extent, from the period "when we were largely the victims of the tyranny of the few who were beating the drums of fear." But we have a long way to go. If the drums are more distant, or muffled, the fear remains; and if not the fear, the apathy. It is not a new problem, but in our time it is a most urgent one. The Courts have helped to lessen the fear but they cannot erase the dangers. They are only one branch of our government and they are subject to change.

There is secrecy in high places on matters of life and death for the nation and the world; the subterfuge and the silence on the Bomb and on radiation are intolerable, yet they persist. The evasions on the question of equality for millions of non-white Americans is appalling, but it persists. The greed of some in the face of mounting privation for many is abominable, but it persists. Investigating committees still infest the land and men and women are still losing their means of livelihood because they insist on the right to be let alone.

These things will persist as long as the means of expression are effectively denied to those who would revive the tradition of debate—to let the people know there is an alternative to retreat.

The radicals in America today are those who are fighting against the conformity which is choking our culture, and may be threatening our existence. They seek not an anarchy of ideas but a responsible exchange which must precede constructive change.

The great struggle today is to restore the means of expression to the people so that they will know their right and, knowing it, will guarantee it for all.

A book that marks a turn in the battle

HE ARTICLE ABOVE is a condensation of one which appeared in the April issue of **Rights**, published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 Seventh Av., New York City 1. The entire issue is devoted to a discussion of Justice William O. Douglas' book, **The Right of the People** (Doubleday & Co., New York, 1958, 238 pp., $4). Copies of this issue of **Rights** may be obtained from ECLC at 20c each.

Participating in the discussion, in addition to Aronson, are Irving Dilliard, editorial page editor of the St. Louis **Post-Dispatch**; Horace M. Kallen, professor of social philosophy, New School for Social Research; Philip Kerby, editor of **Frontier** magazine; Donald P. Keith, editorial page editor of the Easton, **Pa., Express**; Curtis D. MacDougall, professor of journalism, Northwestern Univ.; Robert W. Kenny, former attorney general of California; Laurent B. Frantz, attorney of Berkeley, Calif.; Erich Kahler, professor at Cornell Univ. In his lead review Dilliard wrote:

"THIS BOOK MARKS a departure, if not a turning point, in the battle within the Supreme Court over the application of the constitutional guarantees of freedom in the Bill of Rights. It amounts to an appeal from inside the Supreme Court to the people themselves.

"Justice Douglas' case is simply stated. It is that the precious First Amendment freedoms . . . are in danger and that this is due in large part to the attitude of some of our more respected judges.

"Flatly disagreeing with Judge Learned Hand's often quoted statement that the guarantees of the First Amendment are 'no more than admonitions of moderation,' Justice Douglas says:

"'The idea that they are no more than that has done more to undermine liberty in this country than any other single force. This notion is, indeed, at the root of the forces of disintegration that have been eroding the democratic ideal in this country.'

"The strong libertarian Justice makes plain his disagreement on this point with some of his colleagues in the Supreme Court, among them Justice Frankfurter.

"[He] is no less plain spoken when he talks about the tendency of many Americans to take the attitude that military men can solve our important problems . . . Here, as with respect to the Supreme Court division, Justice Douglas calls for 'the force of public opinion marshalled against this trend' of reliance on military men and their essentially limited experience and judgment. In this one reader's opinion, not many books so important as this one will be published this year."

BRAINWASHING—LONE STAR STYLE

Houston's 'peeping plan' to stall mixed schools

By Louis E. Burnham

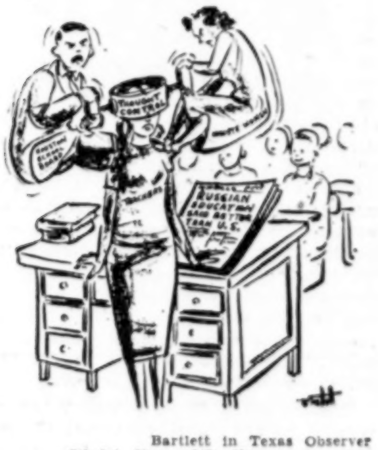
FOR MASSIVE STUPIDITY in the South's campaign of resistance to school integration, Texas seems to be odds-on favorite for first prize. In February G. C. Scarborough, acting superintendent of Houston schools, came up with a plan to "upgrade" Negro principals, teachers and pupils before admitting them to the city's all-white schools. The proposal, coming four years after the Supreme Court's original anti-jimcrow schools decision, is Houston's answer to a recent order of U.S. District Judge Ben C. Connally to abolish segregation "with all deliberate speed."

Under the plan, Negro pupils would be selected for "demonstration classes" to be taught by white teachers. Negro teachers, watching from the outside, would be able to see and hear the classes in operation but would not, themselves, be seen nor heard. The board plans three years of such "upgrading." Whether it would then be ready to integrate, it does not make plain. But Scarborough, a charter member of the Citizens Council, commented: "It would be a sad thing if we couldn't bring the level of Negro children up before we integrated."

The weekly Houston **Informer** labeled the proposal a "peeping plan" and noted that the Negro teachers were not even to be paid for peeping. It said the plan had made the "whole Negro community more angry and disturbed over the school board's recent wholesale insult to the race than we have ever seen them before." Under the plan, the Negro teachers would be concealed behind one-way glass partitions.

THE CRUSADERS: The quality of education for white children, to which Negroes would be introduced under the "upgrading" program, has come under sharp attack in another weekly, the liberal **Texas Observer.**

Five nationalist, anti-UN, pro-Citizens Council crusaders make up the militant majority of the Houston Board of Education. Over the objections of a liberal minority of two, they wield their power "with an ideological evangelism suggestive of the bottle-busting days of Carrie Nation." There is a difference, though. The board majority is not busting bottles. They themselves have gone on a binge that threatens the educational life of the 150,000 children in their care.



Bartlett in Texas Observer

Fight fire with fire

For the last three years the curriculum has been the main target of the conservative revisionists. Next September they will introduce a new program of studies throughout the system. The main casualties will be civics, economics and world history and problems. The board regards the history of Houston, the history of the Gulf Coast and the history of Texas as essential to a proper orientation for Texas youth.

Not until the ninth grade will students learn anything about world geography. And the one course in world history—required by the State—will not come until the child's tenth school year.

BUILT-IN BIGOTRY: But minority member Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort demurred: "I know that I run the risk of having the epithet of 'one worlder' and 'left winger' and 'do gooder' and everything else hurled down on my head, but I still would like our children to go out from Texas and not be so provincial. What we are planning for now is a stultifying program; and what we're going to get is just a bunch of Davy Crockets and Little Daughters of the Republic, and they won't be able to take their place or enter into any conversation with anybody if they should go East to college . . ."

Acting Supt. Scarborough defended the transfer of economics from the required to the elective lists. "Economics," he said, "is a little bit difficult for people in the high school." He pointed out, in support of the de-emphasis on world affairs, that "you can't study Texas history without learning something about the world. De La Salle came in . . . who was he, and what was he doing here? Then there's De Soto, and so on . . ."

Conservative members Stone Wells, vice president and counsel of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., once described the board's objective: "To run this school system in a manner in which the American way of life will be taught and the Texas way of life will be taught, and conservatism and Americanism will be taught."

UN OUT: Clearly, the UN has no part in such a program. The board, therefore, banned a UN theme contest. On the other hand, it supported a contest sponsored by the Philadelphia "Invest in America Committee, Inc." financed by big corporations. The theme was free enterprise, the aim to "teach the value of saving and investment in stocks and bonds." First prize included a trip to the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge and the N.Y. Stock Exchange, plus five shares of various stocks.

W. V. Kemmerer, the board's other liberal and a former president of the U. of Houston, charged that the majority "are bitterly opposed to the UN and everything it stands for. For some years teachers have not dared mention the UN in the classroom."

SO EASY: Who's listening and who's watching are important bread and butter matters to Houston teachers. A principal, warning a new teacher about putting up a UN poster, explained: "You know last year we had a social science teacher that the FBI investigated. She traveled in the summers, Mexico and Europe. That's what put them on her . . . it is so easy to get into something like that."

When English teacher Peter Jaeger in 1953 gave a copy of D. H. Lawrence's **Studies in Classical American Literature** to a student, it wound up in the hands of School Supt. R. H. Williams who testified: "I went down and bought the book. And I came back and read the book." That set off a major investigation of the hapless teacher. Letters went to police departments in New York City and Mexico City, then to all references in his file, seeking derogatory information. An inquiry was sent to the House Un-American Activities Committee. "That is something that we quite often do," said personnel director Richard Jones, "because we want to be sure we have founded information, not hearsay, not gossips, not reports."

Jaeger, eventually fired, was told that D. H. Lawrence was "all right for Hutchins [Robert M. Hutchins, ex-president of the U. of Chicago], but certainly not for us."

PECULIAR EXPRESSIONS: In 1954 the Natl. Education Assn. conducted investigations of the Houston schools and concluded there was unrest among teachers. It made some recommendations. Mrs. Frank G. Dyer, ex-Minutewomen speakers bureau chairman, then used her position on the board to wage war against the NEA. She assailed its affiliate, the Natl. Council for Social Studies, which had recommended study of such topics as "The Intelligent Responsible Sharing of Power in order to Attain Justice" and "Cooperation in the Interest of Peace and Welfare." Mrs. Dyer protested: "I think this is the sort of thing that American people today are objecting to—these peculiar expressions that no one understands and they can't explain to you."

THE LESSON: The board abolished the adult education program in 1957 as being too costly. It is eliminating visiting teachers, whose number has declined from 32 in 1956 to 19 in '57. The board, always wary of outside influences, refuses federal free lunch money available to the local schools. Instead, it depends on contributions from United Fund, the local community chest. Noting that the "function of the public schools is to educate the children and not to do social welfare work," Mrs. Dyer complained that some parents of children receiving free lunches have TV "or a new radio or a new car."

Liberals on the board hope to increase their strength in elections next November. Meanwhile, the board insists on "upgrading" Negroes in a school system that is grading itself down.

A LITTLE TIME OUT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SEPTET

Interlude at the H-T Forum (l. to r.) Minoo Taavan, Iran; Vivian S. Salomon, Argentina; Onder Guler, Turkey; Rina Thom, Union of S. Africa; Ben Kofi, Ghana (piano); seated: Suzana Rigoleth, Brazil; Naila Ahmed, Pakistan.

TEEN-AGERS OF THE WORLD

A sharp young look at America

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL N.Y. **Herald Tribune** Forum for High Schools, held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, gave off many a spark in spirited discussions of education, colonialism and co-existence.

Thirty-four hand-picked teen-agers for 34 countries spent about four months here, living for periods of two weeks with American families and attending classes in schools North and South. Yugoslavia was again the only socialist country represented.

Asian-African students agreed with Saroj Chavanaviraj from Thailand that "the greatest problem in America is segregation." Some agreed with Abdel Gadir of Sudan that "Americans were aware of the problem [but] taking a negative approach" by saying that "time will solve it."

Ethiopia's Yilma Taddesse revealed that, having been taught that Ethiopians were descendants of "one of the lost tribes of Israel" and were a "Semitic people, not Negroes," he had at first thought of "isolating myself from the other African delegates because I felt superior and different from them." But he said he soon learned how much he had in common with them, "if not in race, at least in our ideas and in our color. We are all Africans."

SHALLOW SCHOOLS: Most of the students felt that U.S. education is too shallow and that it taught students "too much about themselves and not enough about other countries."

Conservative Saroj said he was "sure Russian education is far more advanced than American education." He pointed out that Thai delegates to last year's Moscow youth festival were greeted in their own language by Russian students. Iceland's Bjorn Fridfinnsson noted that "education is the most expensive item in our national budget [but] in America you spend about 35 times as much on defense as you do on education." Marcella Bassani from Italy added: "Education must be considered as more important than defense [because] education can be the defense of a free people."

Lebanese Ibrahim Houry's statement on colonialism reflected the feelings of all Asian-African and most European students: "Colonialism does not help in any way. The West looks on us not as human beings, but only as oil, the Suez Canal money." He predicted that the Iraq-Jordan union would not last because "it was imposed by pro-Western leaders," but said "the merger of Egypt and Syria will continue because it is popular with the people of both countries."

There were differences on the merits of communism but general agreement on the issue of East-West co-existence. Yugoslavia's Trivo Indjich was strongly for co-exstence because "it is the living pressure of our time." Ahmed Attia from Egypt spoke for several students when he noted that "communism has helped to change extremely feudal and corrupt societies and to raise the standard of living of many peoples." Britain's John Torode expressed a general feeling when he said: "We must either live alongside communism or die alongside it. We only have one world."

BOOKS "... AND NOT MERELY THE ABSENCE OF DISEASE"

The dramatic 10-year story of the WHO

IN HIS FOREWORD to **Ten Steps Forward*** Dr. Brock Chisholm, director general of the UN's World Health Organization from 1948-1953, says: "Let us face it, as WHO had to do ten years ago; no group, no culture, no people, has yet found the perfect way of living, not even providing medical care." But listen to this story:

Shigenori Kameyama, paralyzed by polio, was recently taken to a hospital school in Tokyo. A few years ago he would have remained a helpless, useless cripple. Now the Japanese government, helped by WHO and the UN's Children's Fund, is permitting him to look forward to a full life. His is only one of the many stories told, with magnificent photos, in this 68-page book marking the 10th anniversary of WHO.

As enormous as is the job ahead, the dramatic victories detailed in this book are tremendously heartening: cholera in Egypt; man's war against malaria; nurses in countries where a few years ago "career women" were unheard of; new attitudes toward leprosy.

The work and the story are in line with WHO's definition of health: "A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity."

**TEN STEPS FORWARD, published by WHO. 50 cents at UN Bookshop, UN Bldg., N. Y. Mail or bulk: Columbia Univ. Press. Intl. Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, N.Y.C.*

The picture tells the story: Conditions like these encourage malaria. In the muddy waters, mosquito larvae breed to become the biting insects of the huts. Science writer Ritchie Calder's text tells of the war against them.

A new life opens for those once outcast. In colonies like Schwebo (left) patients share a useful, happy community existence. In Nigeria, where yaws is a scourge, little Ede (center) saw the doctor's promise coming true. His sores were disappearing and —three days later—were gone. And Shigenori (right)—who can doubt that the smile was caught right after he had taken his first step on that great red letter day!

Israel: The first ten years are the hardest

ISRAEL ON MAY 14 will be ten years old in age—and a century old in experience. For these years have telescoped an incredible amount of conflict as well as accomplishment.

In this decade the Israelis have tried to make the desert bloom while fighting a fierce battle for survival; assimilate Jews from all corners of the earth, coming to the promised land wth a common heritage but with diversity of social, economic and political outlook; reconcile a predominantly Western viewpoint with their fellow Asians' nationalist aspirations hitherto stifled by the West; walk a tightrope as East-West conflicts churned up tidal waves around them.

It is not surprising that they have failed in some ways; it is astonishing to what degree they have succeeded. Walter Eytan has not attempted the impossible task of telling the whole story.* As the architect of Israel's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and its director-general since its inception, he has confined himself to Israel's external relations since the 1917 Balfour declaration.

MORE TO BE TOLD: The author participated in many of the conferences and negotiations—fruitful and fruitless—that have punctuated Israel's existence. When he opens up, Eytan has some revealing tales to tell. He describes his armistice meetings in 1949 with the late King Abdullah of Jordan, "held in a long room embellished with an oil painting of the battle of Trafalgar, the gift of King George V." Abdullah, Eytan says, "was sincere in regarding the armistice as a step toward peace," and might have carried it through if he had not been murdered.

During the armistice negotiations with Egypt the same year, with UN representative Ralph Bunche as mediator, Eytan says the Israeli delegation "became quite friendly with the Egyptians," who showed no "deep-seated hostility." These two stories indicate that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not caused by any innate inability of Jews and Arabs to get along.

But Eytan is reticent in looking elsewhere for the causes. Oblique references and fleeting remarks indicate that he could say more; but he avoids being too uncomplimentary about any Western power except Britain.

He writes of the U.S. and the Soviet Union "maneuvering for position in the Middle East" and outbidding "one another for the favors of the Arab states." But, while he makes several references to Soviet intervention in Hungary he is silent on U.S. interference in Jordan and its general "show of strength" in the Middle East.

UP TO THE CURTAIN: With the invasion of Egypt, Eytan's book reaches a climax—if the urbane writing of a former Oxford lecturer can be said to reach such an emotional highpoint. Here too he leaves out completely the role of Britain and France.

The chief shortcoming of the book—perhaps unavoidable, because of Eytan's official position—is the author's tantalizing habit of leading the reader to the diplomatic curtain without letting him peek behind it. This, however, is balanced by a genuine effort to understand the Asians' problems and viewpoint and to identify Israel with Asia.

Eytan is frank and fair in analyzing why Israel was not invited to the Bandung conference, without condoning the action of its organizers. He writes glowingly of Israel's relationship with Burma, Ceylon, Ghana and other African countries. Above all, he does convey the deep sense of fulfillment the Israelis feel in believing they have returned home after 2,000 years of exile.

—Kumar Goshal

**THE FIRST TEN YEARS, by Walter Eytan. Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Av., New York 20. 239 pp. $4.*

THEY CHOSE JAIL BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOTHING TO PURGE
Three of the Golden Rule crew: L. to r.: Bigelow, Huntington Willoughby

The Golden Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

liam Huntington, 51; George Willoughby, 43; and Orion Sherwood, 28, were unlikely to falter at a jail sentence since they were prepared to risk the deadly perils of the H-bomb. Before their arrest they issued a joint statement which said in part:

"We intend to arrive in that danger zone. We are prepared to risk any danger there might be to our person or property . . . The awful consequences of continued nuclear explosions to mankind staggers imagination . . . We sail to challenge the best in all men. We pray that our voyage may continue."

DEMONSTRATIONS: Supporters of the Golden Rule's crew demonstrated last week in Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., and Washington, D.C. At the N. Y. headquarters of the ABC a continuous picket-line of protest refused to be interrupted for an air raid drill. Nine demonstrators were arrested, including Robert Gillmore, N. Y. secy. of the American Friends Service Committee and N.Y. chairman of the Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, sponsors of the voyage of the Golden Rule. Dorothy Day and Ammon Hennacy of the **Catholic Worker** were also arrested.

Before the Golden Rule arrests, Rep. Porter (D-Ore.), on his way out to witness the blasts at Eniwetok, visited the little ship. Later one of the crewmen said: "Our feelings run along the same lines. Only his plans did not involve trusting the Russians . . . He said we were waking up the world, which is not aware of where we are in this atomic age." Porter told reporters: "I would like to see the tests stopped right now as a dramatic gesture. It would show the world we are turning back from our apparently reckless nuclear race."

Countering the world-wide clamor for a halt to the tests, AEC chairman Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss said in an article in **U.S. News and World Report** that the tests could not be halted because such action would lull people into "a sense of false security." The AEC said that "Operation Hardtack" would reduce radioactivity to a minimum. President Eisenhower said 40% of the bombs to be exploded this spring and summer would be "clean." To which Clinton P. Anderson, (D-N.M.) answered that the calculation meant 60% of the bombs would be dirty. After Strauss attributed sinister motives to Stop-Bomb advocates, Anderson charged that Strauss "seeks to become the apostle of modern McCarthyism."

WORD AND DEED: In an interview on **Meet The Press** over NBC-TV Sen. Anderson said: "I believe our State Dept. does want a cleaner bomb but I believe the military is steadily stockpiling dirtier bombs and I think any investigation would show that." He charged that military officials "have pulled bombs out of the stockpile and inserted something which makes it dirtier. We talk clean on one side and we stockpile dirty on the other side." Asked why he thought the military want dirty bombs, Sen. Anderson said: "They want it effective. You don't have bombs in order to have Fourth of July explosions. You have them for destruction."

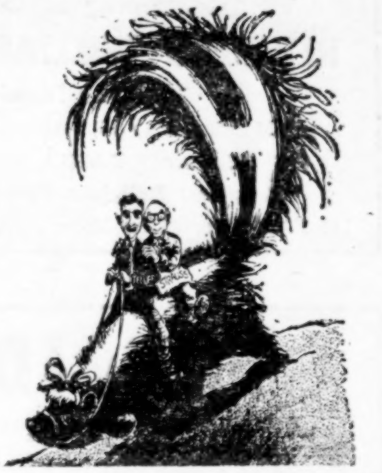
The pressure against the tests throughout the country had begun, in some areas, to have political repercussions. In Trenton, N.J., for example, ten out of 14 Democratic candidates for Congress signed a joint resolution which said: "We favor immediate cessation of all nuclear weapons tests under a feasible system of direction and control. We urge a conscientious day-by-day effort to achieve this result."

Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling called attention to a new menace in the fall-out, Carbon 14, which, he said, might cause 5,000,000 genetically defective children in 300 generations. Other scientists said the damage would be less and the AEC said that in any one generation Carbon 14's damage would be negligible, but the new development highlighted the grim uncertainties that hang in the mushroom clouds.

SCHWEITZER'S APPEAL: From Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa another Nobel prize winner, Albert Schweitzer, issued new warnings. In three messages released at Oslo, Norway, Schweitzer assailed the U.S. "campaign of reassurance." He said it was an open question whether any amount of radiation could be called harmless and said that the estimates of the human body's tolerance of radiation had been steadily lowered as scientists learned more. Repeating his pleas to call off all nuclear tests, he hailed every advance toward peace, including the Polish plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe which he called "a ray of light" in the darkness. A week later the State Dept. in a diplomatic note virtually extinguished that ray by rejecting the plan as unworkable.

Israel joined the list of states officially on record for a halt to testing when Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion answered a Soviet note by indicating complete agreement that nuclear tests should be halted and going on to favor the destruction of atomic stockpiles and a ban on the manufacture of atomic weapons.

In West Germany Prof. Fritz Strassmann, director of the Max Planck Institute, said he doubted "clean" bombs were possible. And in Britain Prime Minister Macmillan struggled against a growing anti-test movement. The London **Times** published a booklet of 65 letters it had received on the subject from clergymen, philosophers, businessmen and students.



Mauldin in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"She's all cleaned up and we call her Petunia."

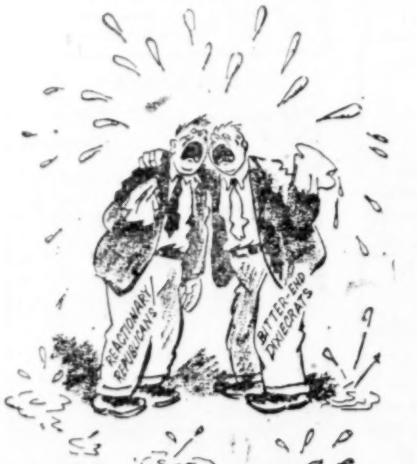
THE GREAT DISCOVERY: Philosopher Bertrand Russell forwarded to the Prime Minister a plea to halt the impending British tests at Christmas Island from 618 scientists, including 69 Fellows of the Royal Society and 93 professors at British universities. The appeal summed up the dangers in "each added amount of radiation" and the over-all dangers to peace if other nations join the atomic powers: "If testing continues, and the possession of these weapons spreads to additional governments, the danger of outbreak of a cataclysmic nuclear war through the reckless action of some irresponsible national leader will be greatly increased."

The modern challenge was stated simply by Prof. Albrecht Bethe, physicist of Cornell U., who had been the first to analyze the light of the stars. He did not call for a conquest of space or the atom but said in a plea for a moratorium on nuclear blasts: "Peace will be the great discovery of our time."

Butler bill approved

(Continued from Page 1)

- Reinstate the 42 state laws against "subversion" which the Supreme Court declared invalid in the Nelson decision.
- Deny the Supreme Court the power to review contempt of Congress cases in witch-hunting forays by making investigating committees themselves the sole judge of what questions are pertinent to a valid legislative purpose. This would overturn the Watkins decision.



Stockett in Baltimore Afro-American
"The Supreme Court believes the Constitution means what it says and that's bad."

CLASH IN SENATE: A fifth section in the original Jenner bill that would have nullified a court decision limiting the government security program to sensitive jobs only was defeated in committee.

Although the bill is not yet before the Senate, there was a clash over it on May 1 when Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) denounced it as a "court-raiding bill" which goes "directly to the proposition that Congress is going to tell the Supreme Court what is and is not constitutional rather than the other way around." He said that when it comes up for debate, he will oppose it with a constitutional amendment declaring that "in all cases arising under this Constitution the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact." Three other Senators said they would join in sponsoring such an amendment.

Sen. Hennings has said of the Jenner-Butler bill that it embodies a "kill the umpire" approach, and this phrase has been taken up by many opposing it. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers used it on May 1 when he appealed to the public to oppose the measure and said: "All Americans must keep in mind that our Constitutional safeguards would have little lasting value in the hands of a subservient or timorous judiciary." Noted constitutional lawyer John Lord O'Brian, who spoke at the same Law Day celebration, said: "It is the courts in this country that are the last bulwark against intolerance, passion and usurpation of power."

IMPRESSIVE LIST OF FOES: Opposition to the Jenner-Butler bill is strongest in the legal profession itself. On April 30 Sen. Hennings read into the Congressional Record some of the mail he has received in support of his fight against it. These are some of the bar groups and individuals he cited:

The Chicago Bar Assn.; New York County Lawyers Assn.; the State Bar Assn. of Connecticut; the American Bar Assn.; Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York; the Missouri Bar Assn.; Edwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Law School of Harvard U.; Eugene V. Rostow, Dean of Yale U. Law School; Leon H. Wallace, Dean of Indiana U. School of Law; Prof. Ivan C. Rutledge, Indiana U. School of Law; Jefferson B. Fordham, U. of Pennsylvania.

Also Edward L. Wright, president, Arkansas Bar Assn.; Robert F. Dreidame of the Cincinnati Bar Assn.; Shirley A. Webster, of the Iowa State Bar Assn.; Harrison Tweed, president, American Law Institute; A. S. Harzenstein, president, Federal Bar Assn.; James G. Nye, president, Minnesota Bar Assn.; J. Vincent Burke Jr., president, Allegheny County Bar Assn., Pittsburgh; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau, NAACP; and Andrew J. Biemiller, director, Dept. of Legislation, AFL-CIO.

THE VALUE OF FREEDOM: Typical of newspaper opposition to the Jenner-Butler bill is this editorial comment of the St. Petersburg, Fla., **Times**, April 23:

"Every citizen who values freedom, who believes in the essence of self-government, should let his Senators and Congressmen know that tampering with our courts will not be tolerated.

"That is a right possessed by every free citizen. It is a right we might well lose if the Jenner bill is permitted to set a precedent for devitalizing the power of our judiciary."

WHOSE CONSTITUTION IS IT?
Sen. Butler (l.) and Sen. Jenner

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PUBLICATIONS

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K-8. THE SECRET LIFE OF WALTER WINCHELL. Lyle Stuart's judgment of the uncommon Mr. Winchell. The book, which resulted in a libel action against Winchell, was settled recently in Stuart's favor for $8,000. A scandal magazine where other anti-Stuart material had been planted also had to pay Stuart another $9,000. This is the book that aroused the wrath . . . Not generally available. **$4.00.**

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K-14. THE DOLLAR AND THE VATICAN by Avro Manhattan. A fully-documented book which discusses the role of the Vatican in America's billionaire corporations, in American banks and in American labor. **$3.75.**

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K-20. BLACK POWER by Richard Wright. An American Negro visits the African Gold Coast and reports first-hand on the revolution taking place in Africa. Published at $4. **Our price: $2.00.**

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K-26. THE KAISER ON TRIAL by G. Sylvester Viereck. Written by a man who spent parts of both World Wars in Federal Prison, this book was seized by the Government and wound up in warehouse crates where we found and bought them all. 62 illustrations. **While they last: Only $2.00.**

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Tuesday, May 13
6:15 p.m.—"The American Revolution" with **HERBERT APTHEKER**—First in new series, "Main Epochs in US History"
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Thursday, May 15
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Russian film premiere in N.Y. to aid ACPFB

THE Russian movie, Boule de Suif, based on a story by Guy de Maupassant, will be shown for the first time in this country on Friday, May 16, at 9 p.m., at the Cameo Theater, 693 8th Av., New York City.

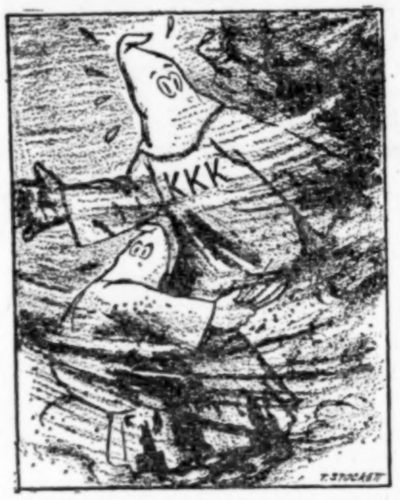
The benefit performance for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will also include a short on the Moiseyev Dance Troupe. Tickets are $1.50. For reservations write to Mrs. Jeanette S. Turner, 49 E. 21st St., Rm. 405, New York 10.

THE GALLERY

PAUL ROBESON'S CONCERT at Carnegie Hall on May 9, marking his return to the concert stage in New York after ten years, was sold out within a few days of its announcement. So great was the demand for tickets that a second Carnegie Hall concert has been scheduled for May 23. The New York events follow what can only be described as a triumphant tour of the U.S.—rave reviews and fair news stories in the press of San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

In Chicago he sang before two capacity audiences in Mandel Hall on the U. of Chicago campus. At Reed College, Portland, Ore., he attracted the largest crowd in the history of the college (1,200). The concert at Reed was organized by the 40-member FOCUS club.

. . . The only sour notes were struck in Chicago where a scheduled appearance on a ABC-TV station WBKB was cancelled by vice president Sterling Quinlan ("Robeson is a free citizen. Let him hire a hall if he wants to make a speech. But I'll have no part of it"); and in Pittsburgh, where he was denied the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. He sang for an audience of 2,000 in Central Baptist Church.



Stockett in Baltimore Afro-American

"Damn it! Don't they know we're the superior race!"

THE SWENSEN BUILDING CORP. of Long Island believes that "now is the time excessive savings can be harmful. So for now bank a little less and spend an extra dollar." . . . Pittsburgh women took the advice seriously. They nearly wrecked a department store which had advertised an "end-the-recession sale." The lure of fur coats at $5 also may have had something to do with it . . . L.A. Superior Court Judge George A. Dockweiler used to interrupt his cases to marry people in his chambers. Lawyers complained and the state legislature thought the practice was partly responsible for a backlog of untried cases. They said Dockweiler had performed 480 marriages in two months and that his annual income was $50,000, due in large part to his side activity. Dockweiler answered the charges with indignation; he said: "I thought I was performing a public service. Now they'll have to find someone else to do it. I won't even marry my own relatives."

A BRITISH GALLUP POLL discloses that while 41% of Britons would like to leave and settle elsewhere, only one in seven chose the U.S. . . . The Communist Party paper in Veszprém, Hungary, has this seasonal advice for its YCL: "Youths love camp fires and excursions, in short, they love romance but . . . the Party is against all romantic adventures which are of a non-political nature." . . . The Boston Licensing Board proposed that imbibers be forced to take out state drinking licenses. In answer Councilor Christopher Ianella exclaimed: "This would kill the tourist trade."

MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE J. MARTELLO of New Orleans had a donnybrook. She accused him of trying to poison her. He stormed out, got into his car and zoomed down the highway. She got into another car and took up the chase. When she caught up, she rammed his car three times. He stepped on the gas; and the chase continued at 80-miles-an-hour. A motorcycle cop they passed thought it was a stolen car case and fired three times at the husband, hitting a tire. Martello had to stop but came out of the car warily. He said he thought it was his wife shooting.

Later, at police headquarters, Martello refused to put up bail for himself. "Nothing doing," he said, "I'll stay here where it's safe."

JAPANESE MANUFACTURERS are working on the idea of packaging their national alcoholic beverage, sake, in paste form. It will be sold in tubes to be squeezed out and watered down to taste. They are also planning to produce it in caramel and chewing gum form . . . Japanese author Yukio Mishima summed up American culture as "a combination of decadence and energy—the two elements were repellent to each other in Europe, but combined exquisitely in that nation of cocktails."

TO DR. B. D. THOMAS of Batelle Memorial Institute, in the world scientific race "we are dealing with an opposition that does not play fair." He says: "The Russians speak piously of a classless society, but they place their scientists and engineers in an elite group with social privileges that must be extremely attractive to those who have proven talent for such careers." . . . In Rome police were looking for an absent-minded terrorist who left a box of live grenades above his seat in the train from Lecce to Naples. They didn't say what they would do if they found him . . . A report of the Senate Investigating Committee on Education in California views with alarm the inclusion of works by Pearl Buck, Ernest Hemingway and Stephen Vincent Benet in a prescribed text book. The committee cites the authors as associated with "un-American" activity and recalls a statement by L.A. County School superintendent Dr. C. C. Trillingham that "if an author is connected with un-American activities, we don't want his text books, even if there is no propaganda in it."

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Checkmating the champ

AS THIS IS WRITTEN, the chess championship of the State of Maryland is in progress at the Junior Order of United American Mechanics Hall in Baltimore and the present State Champion is in the lead, as the only undefeated and untied contestant.

This amounts to what chess players call a **Zwischenzug**—an embarrassing in-between move just when you think you have your opponent cornered—in a campaign to oust the champion or oust his club (the Maryland Chess Club of Baltimore, largest in the state) from the Maryland Chess Federation because the champion took the Fifth Amendment 27 times during a House Un-American Activities Committee visit to Baltimore a year ago.

The champion is 44-year-old Irving Kandel, a machinist called by the Un-American Activities Committee a "ringleader of the Communist conspiracy" in the state of Maryland. Tall, be-spectacled and taciturn, Mr. Kandel has been Maryland State champion for three years and holds the rating of "U.S. expert," just under the Master class.

SELF PORTRAIT

London Daily Mirror

"I see you had a beard then."

THERE ARE NINE clubs in the Maryland Chess Federation. Among them are clubs from the Martin Aircraft Co. and from Annapolis, home of the U.S. Naval Academy.

While neither of these initiated the moves against Kandel, the Martin Co. club representatives, at a meeting April 10, expressed concern that their players might be jeopardizing their security clearances by remaining in the Federation with Kandel. The Arion Chess Club spokesman said his club would resign from the Federation rather than play against Kandel.

THE ANNAPOLIS and Johns Hopkins clubs argued that a member's political affiliations should have no bearing on his membership in a chess club. On the matter of security, the Annapolis club chairman, an instructor at the Academy, took the question up with the Academy's security officer whose comment was:

"Don't be silly!"

When a move to oust the Maryland Chess Club (of which Kandel is also champion) failed, the Federation set up a committee to consider disbanding the Federation and substituting for it a membership organization from which members might resign if they didn't like the politics or anything else about other members.

This committee was deep in study, with a mandate to report back May 10, when the State Championship rolled around on the weekends of April 27 and May 3.

THE BALTIMORE **Sun** quoted the tournament director, one William C. Koenig, as saying that Kandel's entry might have cut down the number of players but that everything was going smoothly. He added that while those playing were not in sympathy with Mr. Kandel, many of them had looked forward to the tourney for some time and felt there could be no harm to appear with him in something so open. The **Sun** quoted the experts as saying Mr. Kandel played "a cool, strong game"; and on its own ventured the comment that "he was the man to beat for the championship, and he knew it."

In the fourth round (of seven) Kandel was matched with Michael Tilles, tied with him at that point with three victories each. "Even the uninitiated," said the **Sun**, "could tell this was the critical game."

The **Sun** continued: "As the other players finished their matches, they crowded about the pair, who were knotted in concentration under a gooseneck lamp. Mr. Tilles puffed a pipe; Mr. Kandel chain-smoked cigarettes. They took minutes between moves, pondering the effect of each upon the next half-dozen. Then the game speeded up. One of the experts said Mr. Tilles had made a mistake. A few more moves, quickly now. Mr. Tilles took off his green eyeshade. Mr. Kandel sighed.

"There was at least a five-way tie for second place."

WHEN THE TOURNAMENT RESUMED on May 3, the champion was on deck and in the lead, and quite evidently pursuing the late grandmaster Tartakover's immortal maxim: "Nobody ever won a game of chess by resigning."

The committee considering dismantling the Maryland Chess Federation to get rid of the three-time champion might well have pondered the dictum of the late great William Steinitz (the Karl Marx of chess):

"A win by an unsound combination, however showy, fills me with artistic horror."

—John T McManus

P.S. On Saturday evening, May 3, Kandel clinched the Maryland State championship for the fourth straight year, undefeated and undrawn. In the final round Sunday, with the championship sewed up, he lost his only game, to a fellow named Simpson from the Annapolis Club.